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FEB 1952

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY	USSR	DATE DISTR.	6 February 1953
SUBJECT	German Electronics Specialists in Leningrad, Novogorsk and Fenino	NO. OF PAGES	3
DATE OF INFO.		NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)	2
PLACE ACQUIRED		SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.	50X1-HUM

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1. On 23 October 1946, about 250 specialists employed at the Oberspreewerke (Berlin, Oberschoneweide, Ostendstrasse 1-5) were ordered by the Soviets to proceed to the Berlin-Kopenick freight station. From there, they were to entrain for Leningrad, where their factory had been transported. The specialists were allowed to bring their families and belongings. On 31 October they reached Leningrad.

2. In Leningrad, 16 of the specialists with 32 family dependents were sent to the clubhouse of the Svetlana Radio Tube Factory, located at Leningrad Udelnaya, Engels Prospekt 22. Of the 16 specialists, five were sent to work in Institute 219 and the remaining eleven were sent to Institute 211. The five Germans at Institute 219 were Dr. Helmut Feussner, chief constructor, Dr Hans Kaufmann, Dr. Paul Kotowski, Dr. Erich Schuettloeffel, and Felber (fnu), an assembly engineer. The other eleven Germans sent to Institute 211 were the chemist Dr. Gerhard Ammon, the glass specialist Dr. Alfred Zincke, Dr. Karl Grossman, and the Graduate Engineers Hans Kotowski (brother of Dr Paul Kotowski), Hermann Oberlander, and Ekkehart Rehbock. The latter was a high frequency engineer. Rudolf Stahn, an X-ray tube specialist, was also sent there together with Wiedemann (fnu), a constructor, Zimmerman (fnu), and two others.

3. Institute 219 at Leningrad was situated near the Leningrad Polytechnic Institute. Because of the qualifications of the Germans working at Institute 219, it was surmised by the others that this institute was engaged in developing high frequency apparatus, particularly direction-finding apparatus. Further support for this speculation was the fact that in 1947 the Soviet Lt. Colonel Khazin applied to Institute 219 for a visual scale or Kinoskala for a Koln or Ulm type radio app

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4. Institute 211 at Leningrad was a scientific research institute, supported by and organizationally under the control of the Svetlana Radio Tube Factory. The latter, in turn, was under the direction of the MPSS, the Ministry for the Communications Equipment Industry. The Germans suspected, however, that the Soviet Air Force was an ultimate customer because the personnel chief, Greshov, belonged to the security service of the Soviet Air Force. The official stamp of the institute was as follows:

The All-Union Ministry of Communications Equipment Industry, No. 211 in Leningrad, distinguished with the Lenin Order.

5. The eleven German scientists at Institute 211 were employed as consultants on the following problems:

a. Development of a transmitter tube of 1000 kw transmitted power, with frequency up to 20 mcs. It probably was to be used as a jamming transmitter.

b. Design of monitoring equipment for the above

c. Design of an impulse generator and a pulse transmitter.

The reports which the Germans wrote on these subjects were always given to the head of the Institute, one Svikorskiy (sic).

6. In 1946 the Svetlana Radio Tube Factory of Leningrad employed about 5,000 to 6,000 workers and was producing large wave-cooled transmitter tubes, LD-1's, and three and nine cms klystrons.

7. On 30 December 1946, Dr. Schuettloeffel and Graduate Engineer Rehbock were moved from Leningrad. They travelled overnight in the "Red Arrow" express and arrived in Moscow the following morning. In Moscow they were taken to a building on which Dr Schuettloeffel thought he had seen the inscription "Ministerstvo Voyenno Morskogo Flota", Ministry of the Navy. Here the Germans drew rations for several days. From Moscow they were taken by car to Novogorsk, northwest of Moscow, about 7 kms from Khimki and 6 kms from Planermaya. In Novogorsk they were joined by the German engineer Hubert Preissner, who had previously been in the Frunze works at Gorkiy.

8. The settlement at Novogorsk consisted of about 100 summer houses (dacha) normally used by MVD officers and their families in the summer months. The three German specialists were given a summer house apiece to live in.

9. At Novogorsk, the Germans were turned over to a Lt. Col. Solovev. Later they learned that he was the staff officer of military unit 568. Apparently the unit at Novogorsk was unit 568, because one day the Germans noticed that fire wood delivered there had the address USSR - MGB VCh 568/K, which they took to be Voennly Chast, 568/K Ministerstvo Gosudarstvennoy Bezopasnosti (Military Unit 568/K, Ministry of State Security). The Germans later saw other references to this unit on documents, but it was without the suffix letter K.

10. Shortly after their arrival at Novogorsk, the Germans were interviewed by Colonel Foma Fomich Zhelezov and Colonel Paromonov, so that their qualifications might be ascertained and they might be assigned a rations category. Three weeks later, they learned that they were to work from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. with one hour for lunch. On 25 January Colonel Paramonov and an administrative MVD officer, Panov, set the first task for the Germans. They were instructed to describe and report on the work they had done on two projects at OSW, the "Bromny" and "Wullenwever". The former was an automatic display direction finder for frequencies of 2 to 20 mcs and the latter was a variety of this, but with aural determination. Dr Schuettloeffel, assisted

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by Preissner, wrote on the aerial and input; while Renbock explained the receiver unit and aerial amplifier.

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Another Soviet officer at Novogorsk was the same Lt. Col. Khazin whom the Germans had known earlier at OSW.

11. In early May the three Germans at Novogorsk were told that they were to be transferred. On 28 May they were taken by car to Moscow. They travelled past the Kremlin and continued east of Moscow until they came to Kuchino. Kuchino is 22 kms due east of the center of Moscow (55°45'N, 37°59' E). The party drove on through the main part of Kuchino towards Zheleznodorozhnaya, the next railroad station to the east. This took them through the eastern part of Kuchino, known as the "military town". Somewhere between Kuchino and Zheleznodorozhnaya, the party took a road to the south and drove for about three kms to the Polygon, where they were to work. The Polygon site was just east of Fenino (55°44' N, 37°54' E).

12. Just north of the Polygon, near the small lake, there were quarters for the Soviet officers F.F. Zhelezov, Vasilev (fnu), Lt. Petr Andreyevich Maksimov, and Colonel Berkelson (sic). Zhelezov and Vasilev used to travel to Moscow every day; Berkelson worked in Kuchino and Maksimov was A and Q officer in the Polygon.

13. The laboratory in the Polygon where the Germans worked was in a two-story wooden building, built in 1941. On the same floor where the Germans and their interpretess had two rooms, there were offices, a store, and a large laboratory, known as Laboratory 5, where about twelve Soviet military electronics engineers and technicians were working. Upstairs there were offices for Colonel Paramonov and Lt. Col. Brig, the supply officer, as well as an archives section. The Polygon area also contained workshops, with lathes, boring and milling machines, and the like. From the books they saw in the library and the stamps therein, the Germans guessed that Military Unit 568 had or had had four specialist sections, of which the Polygon was section 2.

14. Some of the Soviets in Laboratory 5 were the majors Ivanov and Gromykhin, the captains Polukhin, Cherkasov, Lyutko, Shurigin or Shorigin, and Senior Lt. Korynev. Valentina Gregorevna Orlyg acted as interpretess for the Germans.

15. The Germans understood that the Soviets in Laboratory 5 were testing radio apparatus. As for the Germans themselves, their first task was the production of a sample of the Brommy-type of directional equipment. Further development on this was then undertaken by the Soviets in another building belonging to Unit 568, located north of the Polygon. In 1948 a new laboratory was built for the Germans, just south of the old site. Here they were to draw up plans for extending the principles on which the Brommy direction finder was based to short wave (5 to 7m). From March 1949 until 1952, the Germans received new tasks from a Col. Dobroshanskiy. These concerned dm and cm developments, consisting of directional apparatus, VHF transmitters, and receivers for telephony and direction-finding purposes.

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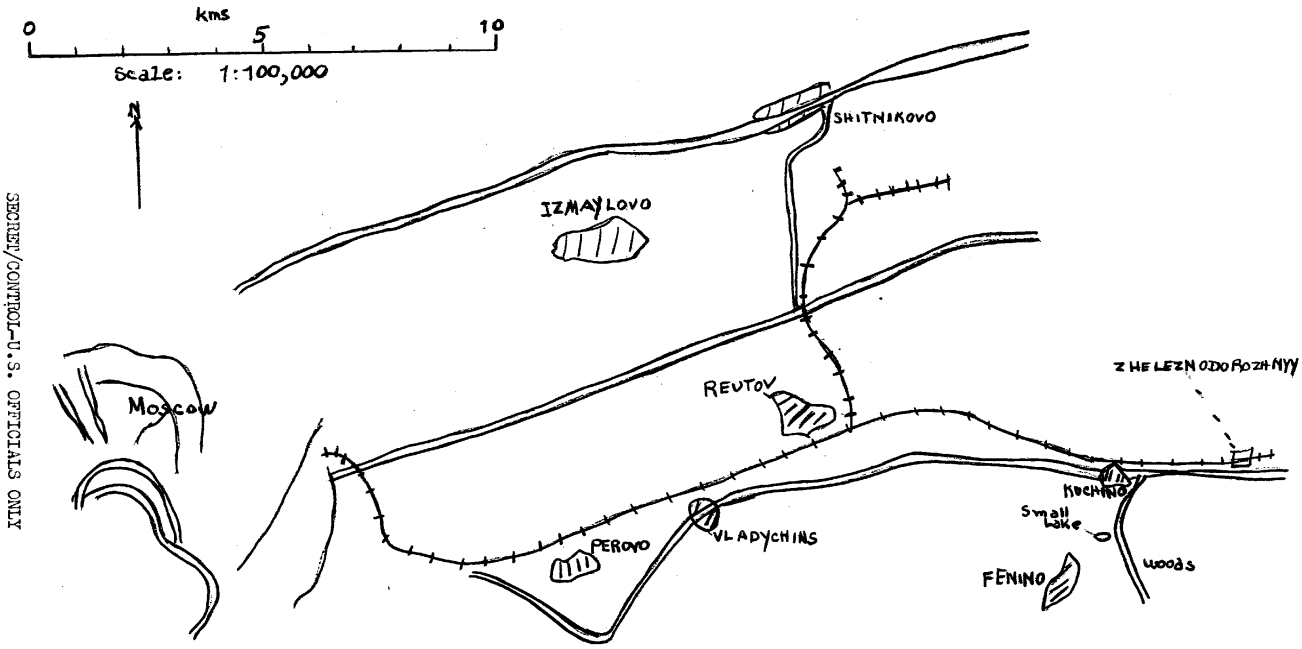
Comment: This Polygon was on the property of the Kuchino Radio Research Group. The latter consisted of two sections, section 715 and section 340.



Sketch Showing Position of Fenino

Attachment 2